

A NEW SPECIES OF ECHINOID FROM TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

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The specimens here described were collected by Mr. Lawrence G. Putnam from 12 kilometers northeast of Abasola, Tamaulipas, Mexico, from beds of upper Eocene age.

Associated with this echinoid were a number of orbitoidal foraminifera which Dr. Joseph A. Cushman determined as *Lepidocyclina* (*Poly-lepidina*) *adkinsi* Vaughan which was described from upper Eocene of Chiapas, Mexico (Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., vol. 35, no. 4, Dec. 1924, p. 809).

Oligopygus putnami Israelsky, new species

Plate 18, figures 1, 2, 3, 4

Test tumid, thick walled; outline from above ovoid; ambitus rounded; madreporic system posterior to the center; petals reach about one-half the distance to the ambitus, tending to close distally, interporiferous areas strongly raised; greatest width of petals about one-third length; anterior unpaired petal slightly longer than paired petals, paired petals subequal; viewed from the side the outline is strongly arched above, higher anteriorly than posteriorly, and concave below; the peristome lies in a deep transversely elongate groove slightly behind the center; periproct about two-thirds the distance from peristomal groove to ambitus; surface apparently ornamented with small scrobiculate tubercles.

Syntypes: Nos. 5210, 5211, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by Lawrence G. Putnam, 12 kilometers northeast of Abasola, Tamaulipas, Mexico; upper Eocene. *Topotypes*: 5214 and 5215, C. A. S. type collection. *Plasto-Syntypes*: Nos. 422, 423, San Diego Society of Natural History type collection. *Idiotypes*: 424, 425, S. D. S. N. H. type collection.

MEASUREMENTS

	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Height</i>
Syntype No. 5210	23.0 mm.	20.6 mm.	12.6 mm.
Syntype No. 5211	20.6 mm.	18.3 mm.	9.0 mm.

The new species appears to be more closely related to *Oligopygus haldermani* (Conrad)¹ than to any other thus far described. It may be readily distinguished from that form by its more anterior periproct. The posterior position of the madreporic system appears to separate it from other species of the genus.

The species may be the one found by Böse and Cavins² in this same district, but not named by them.

¹ CLARK & TWITCHELL, Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the U. S., Mon. 54, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1915, p. 167, pl. 78, figs. 4a-4d, 5a-5d.

² BÖSE & CAVINS, Cretaceous and Tertiary of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, Univ. Tex. Bull. 2748, 1927.